

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI  
SOUTHEASTERN DIVISION**

ALAN D. TURNER,

Plaintiff,

v.

UNKNOWN TILLMAN, et al.,

Defendants.

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No. 1:19CV4 HEA

**OPINION, MEMORANDUM AND ORDER**

This matter comes before the Court on the motion of plaintiff Alan D. Turner for leave to commence this civil action without prepayment of the filing fee. (Docket No. 3). Having reviewed the motion, the Court has determined that plaintiff lacks sufficient funds to pay the entire filing fee, and will assess an initial partial filing fee of \$12.60. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). Additionally, for the reasons discussed below, the Court will dismiss plaintiff's official capacity claims without prejudice, but will direct the Clerk of Court to issue process on defendants Unknown Tillman and Unknown Davis in their individual capacities.

**28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1)**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1), a prisoner bringing a civil action in forma pauperis is required to pay the full amount of the filing fee. If the prisoner has insufficient funds in his prison account to pay the entire fee, the Court must assess and, when funds exist, collect an initial partial filing fee of 20 percent of the greater of (1) the average monthly deposits in the prisoner's account, or (2) the average monthly balance in the prisoner's account for the prior six-month period. After payment of the initial partial filing fee, the prisoner is required to make monthly payments of 20 percent of the preceding month's income credited to the prisoner's

account. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2). The agency having custody of the prisoner will forward these monthly payments to the Clerk of Court each time the amount in the prisoner's account exceeds \$10.00, until the filing fee is fully paid. *Id.*

In support of the instant motion, plaintiff has submitted a certified inmate account statement. (Docket No. 4). The account statement shows an average monthly deposit of \$63.20. The Court will therefore assess an initial partial filing fee of \$12.60, which is 20 percent of plaintiff's average monthly deposit.

### **Legal Standard on Initial Review**

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2), the Court is required to dismiss a complaint filed in forma pauperis if it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must demonstrate a plausible claim for relief, which is more than a "mere possibility of misconduct." *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 679 (2009). "A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged." *Id.* at 678. Determining whether a complaint states a plausible claim for relief is a context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw upon judicial experience and common sense. *Id.* at 679. The court must "accept as true the facts alleged, but not legal conclusions or threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements." *Barton v. Taber*, 820 F.3d 958, 964 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2016). *See also Brown v. Green Tree Servicing LLC*, 820 F.3d 371, 372-73 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2016) (stating that court must accept factual allegations in complaint as true, but is not required to "accept as true any legal conclusion couched as a factual allegation").

When reviewing a pro se complaint under § 1915(e)(2), the Court must give it the benefit of a liberal construction. *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972). A “liberal construction” means that if the essence of an allegation is discernible, the district court should construe the plaintiff’s complaint in a way that permits his or her claim to be considered within the proper legal framework. *Solomon v. Petray*, 795 F.3d 777, 787 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2015). However, even pro se complaints are required to allege facts which, if true, state a claim for relief as a matter of law. *Martin v. Aubuchon*, 623 F.2d 1282, 1286 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1980). *See also Stone v. Harry*, 364 F.3d 912, 914-15 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2004) (stating that federal courts are not required to “assume facts that are not alleged, just because an additional factual allegation would have formed a stronger complaint”). In addition, affording a pro se complaint the benefit of a liberal construction does not mean that procedural rules in ordinary civil litigation must be interpreted so as to excuse mistakes by those who proceed without counsel. *See McNeil v. United States*, 508 U.S. 106, 113 (1993).

### **The Complaint**

Plaintiff is currently a pretrial detainee in the Cape Girardeau County Jail in Cape Girardeau, Missouri. (Docket No. 1 at 2). He brings this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, naming Cape Girardeau Police Officers Unknown Tillman and Unknown Davis as defendants. (Docket No. 1 at 2-3). The defendants are sued in both their official and individual capacities.

Plaintiff states that on August 2, 2018, Cape Girardeau Police Officers Unknown Tillman and Unknown Davis transported him to the “Cape City Jail” where he was “tased and severely beaten.” (Docket No. 1 at 3). He alleges that Officer Tillman struck him on the upper lip with his wooden baton, and on the head with his flashlight. While he was on the floor, plaintiff claims that Officer Davis “ran and dropped an elbow on [his] upper left eye.” (Docket No. 1 at 4).

Plaintiff states that even while he was “passed out,” he was hog-tied, tased, and dragged across the floor. (Docket No. 1 at 3).

As a result of this incident, plaintiff states that he was taken to the Saint Francis Medical Center, where he was hospitalized for seven days. He claims he received a deep laceration on his lip, which required “numerous stitches”; a laceration in his head, which required eleven staples; and a laceration near his left eye, which also required stitches. (Docket No. 1 at 3-4). He also suffered cuts and scrapes to his left leg and knee, and cuts on his right foot from the prongs of the Taser. (Docket No. 1 at 4).

Plaintiff is seeking \$10 million for pain and suffering, and an additional \$5 million for legal fees and hospital bills, for a total of \$15 million. (Docket No. 5).

### **Discussion**

Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 alleging that Cape Girardeau Police Officers Tillman and Davis used excessive force while arresting him. Having thoroughly reviewed and liberally construed plaintiff’s complaint, and for the reasons discussed below, the Court must dismiss plaintiff’s official capacity claims. However, the Court will direct the Clerk of Court to issue process on Officers Tillman and Davis in their individual capacities on plaintiff’s claims of excessive force.

#### **A. Official Capacity Claims**

Plaintiff’s official capacity claims against Officers Tillman and Davis must be dismissed. In an official capacity claim against an individual, the claim is actually “against the governmental entity itself.” *See White v. Jackson*, 865 F.3d 1064, 1075 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2017). Thus, a “suit against a public employee in his or her official capacity is merely a suit against the public employer.” *Johnson v. Outboard Marine Corp.*, 172 F.3d 531, 535 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999). *See also*

*Brewington v. Keener*, 902 F.3d 796, 800 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2018) (explaining that official capacity suit against sheriff and his deputy “must be treated as a suit against the County”); *Kelly v. City of Omaha, Neb.*, 813 F.3d 1070, 1075 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2016) (stating that a “plaintiff who sues public employees in their official, rather than individual, capacities sues only the public employer”); and *Elder-Keep v. Aksamit*, 460 F.3d 979, 986 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2006) (stating that a “suit against a public official in his official capacity is actually a suit against the entity for which the official is an agent”).

Plaintiff alleges that both Officer Tillman and Officer Davis are employed by the Cape Girardeau Police Department. Accordingly, his official capacity claims are actually against their employer, the city of Cape Girardeau.

A local governing body such as Cape Girardeau can be sued directly under § 1983. *See Monell v. Dep’t of Soc. Servs. of City of New York*, 436 U.S. 658, 690 (1978). In order to prevail on this type of claim, the plaintiff must establish the municipality’s liability for the alleged conduct. *Kelly*, 813 F.3d at 1075. Such liability may attach if the constitutional violation “resulted from (1) an official municipal policy, (2) an unofficial custom, or (3) a deliberately indifferent failure to train or supervise.” *Mick v. Raines*, 883 F.3d 1075, 1089 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2018). *See also Marsh v. Phelps Cty.*, 902 F.3d 745, 751 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2018) (recognizing “claims challenging an unconstitutional policy or custom, or those based on a theory of inadequate training, which is an extension of the same”). Thus, there are three ways in which plaintiff can prove the liability of Cape Girardeau.

First, plaintiff can show that Cape Girardeau had an unconstitutional policy. “Policy” refers to “official policy, a deliberate choice of a guiding principle or procedure made by the municipal official who has final authority regarding such matters.” *Corwin v. City of*

*Independence, Mo.*, 829 F.3d 695, 700 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2016). *See also Russell v. Hennepin Cty.*, 420 F.3d 841, 847 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005) (“A policy is a deliberate choice to follow a course of action made from among various alternatives by the official or officials responsible...for establishing final policy with respect to the subject matter in question”). For a policy that is unconstitutional on its face, a plaintiff needs no other evidence than a statement of the policy and its exercise. *Szabla v. City of Brooklyn, Minn.*, 486 F.3d 385, 389 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2007). However, when “a policy is constitutional on its face, but it is asserted that a municipality should have done more to prevent constitutional violations by its employees, a plaintiff must establish the existence of a ‘policy’ by demonstrating that the inadequacies were a product of deliberate or conscious choice by the policymakers.” *Id.* at 390.

Alternatively, plaintiff can establish a claim of liability based on an unconstitutional “custom.” In order to do so, plaintiff must demonstrate:

- 1) The existence of a continuing, widespread, persistent pattern of unconstitutional misconduct by the governmental entity’s employees;
- 2) Deliberate indifference to or tacit authorization of such conduct by the governmental entity’s policymaking officials after notice to the officials of that misconduct; and
- 3) That plaintiff was injured by acts pursuant to the governmental entity’s custom, i.e., that the custom was a moving force behind the constitutional violation.

*Johnson v. Douglas Cty. Med. Dep’t*, 725 F.3d 825, 828 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2013).

Finally, plaintiff can assert a municipal liability claim against Cape Girardeau by establishing a deliberately indifferent failure to train or supervise. To do so, plaintiff must allege a “pattern of similar constitutional violations by untrained employees.” *S.M. v. Lincoln Cty.*, 874 F.3d 581, 585 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2017).

A plaintiff does not need to specifically plead the existence of an unconstitutional policy or custom. *Crumpley-Patterson v. Trinity Lutheran Hosp.*, 388 F.3d 588, 591 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2004). However, at a minimum, the complaint must allege facts supporting the proposition that an unconstitutional policy or custom exists. *Doe ex rel. Doe v. Sch. Dist. of City of Norfolk*, 340 F.3d 605, 614 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003).

Here, there are no facts supporting the proposition that plaintiff's constitutional rights were violated due to an unconstitutional policy or custom. He also fails to present any facts indicating that Cape Girardeau failed to train its employees. Instead, plaintiff's complaint focuses on a single instance of alleged excessive force that occurred against him on August 2, 2018. The Court, however, cannot infer the existence of an unconstitutional policy or custom from a single occurrence. *See Wedemeier v. City of Ballwin, Mo.*, 931 F.2d 24, 26 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1991). As such, plaintiff's official capacity claims against Officer Tillman and Officer Davis must be dismissed. *See Ulrich v. Pope Cty.*, 715 F.3d 1054, 1061 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2013) (affirming district court's dismissal of *Monell* claim where plaintiff "alleged no facts in his complaint that would demonstrate the existence of a policy or custom" that caused the alleged deprivation of plaintiff's rights).

## **B. Individual Capacity Claims**

Plaintiff's individual capacity claims against Officers Tillman and Davis are sufficient for purposes of § 1915 review.<sup>1</sup> "The Fourth Amendment protects citizens from being seized

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<sup>1</sup> The Court notes that plaintiff currently has pending criminal charges arising out of this incident. *See State of Missouri v. Turner*, No. 18CG-CR01260-01 (32<sup>nd</sup> Cir., Cape Girardeau County). Specifically, he has been charged with one count of first-degree assault; one count of second-degree assault; two counts of third-degree assault; two counts of armed criminal action; two counts of disarming a peace officer; and one count of resisting arrest. One of the named victims in the information is Officer Tillman. Officer Davis is listed as a witness. Nevertheless, it does not appear that plaintiff's claim has the potential to be barred by *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477 (1994), even if plaintiff is eventually convicted on these charges. That is, plaintiff's excessive force claims brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 will not necessarily imply the invalidity of any future conviction, because they relate solely to the effectuation of his arrest. *See Colbert v. City of Monticello, Ark.*, 775 F.3d 1006, 1007 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2014) ("There is no inherent conflict between a conviction for resisting arrest or harassment of a police officer and a finding that the police officers used excessive force in effectuating the arrest").

through excessive force by law enforcement officers.” *Thompson v. City of Monticello, Ark.*, 894 F.3d 993, 998 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2018). *See also Andrews v. Fuoss*, 417 F.3d 813, 818 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005) (“The right to be free from excessive force is included under the Fourth Amendment’s prohibition against unreasonable seizures of the person”); and *Wilson v. Spain*, 209 F.3d 713, 715 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000) (“The Fourth Amendment’s prohibition against unreasonable seizures of the person applies to excessive-force claims that arise in the context of an arrest or investigatory stop of a free citizen”). The violation of this right is sufficient to support an action under § 1983. *Crumley v. City of St. Paul, Minn.*, 324 F.3d 1003, 1007 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003).

Whether force is excessive under the Fourth Amendment requires a determination of whether or not law enforcement officers’ actions are “objectively reasonable in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them, without regard to their underlying intent or motivation.” *Ellison v. Leshner*, 796 F.3d 910, 916 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2015). Factors that are relevant to the reasonableness of an officer’s conduct include “the severity of the crime at issue, whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others, and whether he is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight.” *Burnikel v. Fong*, 886 F.3d 706, 710 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2018).

Plaintiff alleges that during the course of his arrest, he was “severely beaten” by two Cape Girardeau Police Officers. He asserts that Officer Tillman struck him with a wooden baton and a flashlight, causing lacerations that required stitches. He further accuses Officer Davis of intentionally elbowing him in the eye while he was on the ground. Plaintiff claims that at least some of this alleged assault occurred as he was unconscious or tied up. As a result of this incident, plaintiff was hospitalized for seven days. At this point, the Court must accept these allegations as true and make all reasonable inferences in favor of plaintiff. *See Jones v. Douglas*



*Cty. Sheriff's Dep't*, 915 F.3d 498, 499 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2019). With that in mind, plaintiff's allegations are adequate to survive § 1915 review. Therefore, the Clerk of Court will be directed to issue process on Officer Unknown Tillman and Officer Unknown Davis in their individual capacities on plaintiff's claims of excessive force.

### **C. Motion to Appoint Counsel**

Plaintiff has filed a motion to appoint counsel (Docket No. 5). The motion will be denied at this time. "A pro se litigant has no statutory or constitutional right to have counsel appointed in a civil case." *Stevens v. Redwing*, 146 F.3d 538, 546 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998). Rather, a district court may appoint counsel in a civil case if the court is "convinced that an indigent plaintiff has stated a non-frivolous claim...and where the nature of the litigation is such that plaintiff as well as the court will benefit from the assistance of counsel." *Patterson v. Kelley*, 902 F.3d 845, 850 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2018). When determining whether to appoint counsel for an indigent litigant, a court considers relevant factors such as the complexity of the case, the ability of the pro se litigant to investigate the facts, the existence of conflicting testimony, and the ability of the pro se litigant to present his or her claim. *Phillips v. Jasper Cty. Jail*, 437 F.3d 791, 794 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2006).

After reviewing these factors, the Court finds that the appointment of counsel is not warranted at this time. Plaintiff has demonstrated, at this point, that he can adequately present his claims to the Court. Additionally, neither the factual nor the legal issues in this case appear to be complex. The Court will entertain future motions for appointment of counsel as the case progresses.

Accordingly,

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that plaintiff's motion to proceed in forma pauperis (Docket No. 3) is **GRANTED**.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that plaintiff must pay an initial partial filing fee of \$12.60 within twenty-one (21) days of the date of this order. Plaintiff is instructed to make his remittance payable to “Clerk, United States District Court,” and to include upon it: (1) his name; (2) his prison registration number; (3) the case number; and (4) the statement that the remittance is for an original proceeding.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that plaintiff’s motion to appoint counsel (Docket No. 5) is **DENIED** at this time.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that plaintiff’s official capacity claims against defendants Unknown Tillman and Unknown Davis are **DISMISSED** without prejudice for failure to state a claim. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). A separate order of partial dismissal will be entered herewith.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk of Court shall issue process or cause process to issue on defendants Unknown Tillman and Unknown Davis in their individual capacities as to plaintiff’s claims of excessive force.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that an appeal from this partial dismissal would not be taken in good faith.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 2019.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Henry Edward Autrey", written over a horizontal line.

HENRY EDWARD AUTREY  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE